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7590	01/13/2006		EXAMINER	
Laws Offices of Albert S. Michalik, PLLC 704- 28th Avenue NE, Suite 193 Sammamish, WA 98074			LAROSE, COLIN M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2627	

DATE MAILED: 01/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/895,429	WANG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Colin M. LaRose	2627	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 September 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 28 June 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Arguments and Amendments

1. Applicant's amendments and arguments filed 28 September 2005, have been entered and made of record.

Response to Amendments and Arguments

2. Regarding claim 1, Applicant argues that although Wilcox "refers to recognized strings of alphanumeric characters (e.g., 3-D) as a class," Wilcox's "classes" are not the same as the claimed "classes." That is, the claimed "class" refers to different categories of handwriting such as text and drawing, whereas Wilcox's "class" refers to different recognized strings of characters in a single class.

The Examiner appreciates the differences between the disclosed invention and the teachings of Wilcox. However, the claim merely calls for "the stroke samples representing more than one class." Nowhere in the claim is the term "class" further delimited or defined. Applicant has pointed out that the meaning of "class" utilized by the claim differs from the meaning of "class" utilized by Wilcox. However, this is insufficient to overcome the Wilcox reference, as the meaning of the term "class," as utilized in the claim, and as differs from that utilized by Wilcox, is not well-defined. As such, those skilled in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the metes and bounds of the claim upon a reading thereof. If the term "class" is to be given a narrower definition than a broad interpretation warrants, the term should be clearly defined in the claim. Alternatively, if the usage of the term for the purposes of the present application were

clearly and unambiguously defined in the Specification, this would also be permissible, so long as the given meaning does not conflict or contradict the common meaning of the term.

Since claim terms are to be given their broadest reasonable interpretation, Wilcox's "equivalence classes" are considered to directly correspond to the claimed "classes," absent express limitations of the term "class."

Regarding claims 6 and 15, Applicant argues that Cass does not anticipate the claim because "the system of the present invention can actually distinguish between classes and does not need a manual class switch as is required by the system of Cass." However, the claim does not expressly preclude a "class switch," so the fact that Cass may include a "class switch" appears to be irrelevant to the claim language. Cass discloses all of the claimed limitations of the claim and therefore anticipates the claim.

Regarding claims 21 and 34, Applicant argues that Altman does not distinguish between classes of digital ink data, such as distinguishing between text and drawings. However, Altman clearly discloses classifying strokes into text or drawings in figure 2B.

Drawings

3. The corrected drawings have not been received. The objections below are therefore maintained.

The drawings are objected to because of the following.

- a. In Figure 13, the function paths emanating from the conditional step 1306

are missing captions indicating, "YES" for an affirmative determination of text strokes and "NO" to indicate a negative determination. This is described in the last paragraph of page 46 of the Applicant's disclosure.

- b. In Figure 13, the functional path emanating from step 1310 is missing an arrow head.
- c. In Figure 16, the caption of step 1602 refers to a "16×16 CELL", whereas the corresponding description in the Applicant's disclosure (page 55, line 19) refers to a "16×16N cell". The drawing should be changed so that it is consistent with the disclosure.

A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

- 4. In view of Applicant's amendments to the Specification, the previous objections thereto have been withdrawn

Claim Objections

- 5. In view of Applicant's amendment to claim 21, the previous claim objection thereto has been withdrawn.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Before proceeding, note that the Applicant's claims are directed to a computer readable medium having computer-executed instructions that implement some digital ink processing methodologies. It should be understood that these methodologies represent the inventive feature of the Applicant's claimed invention. Therefore, only these methodologies (or systems implementing these methodologies) will be treated in the subsequent rejections.

7. Claims 1 and 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Wilcox et al. (U.S. Patent 6,565,611).

The following is in regard to Claim 1. Wilcox et al. disclose a method of indexing and classifying digital ink. The method includes the following steps:

(1.a.) Accessing a plurality of stroke samples (i.e. *digital ink* – Wilcox et al. column 3, lines 52-54), the stroke samples representing more than one

class. See, for example, Wilcox et al. column 4, lines 19-21 and column 4, lines 63-67 to column 5, lines 1-9.

- (1.b.) Extracting curvature features of each of the strokes for each class. See, for example, Wilcox et al. column 5, lines 37.
- (1.c.) Using the curvature features (contained in *feature vectors* or *feature vector sequences* – Wilcox et al. column 5, lines 29-33), training a trainable classifier (e.g. dynamic programming (DP) hierarchical clustering algorithm embodied in Wilcox et al. Fig. 2, steps 210-230) to classify strokes for each class.

It has thus been shown that the digital ink indexing and classification method of Wilcox et al. sufficiently conforms to the method proposed by the Applicant in claim 1. Therefore, the teachings of Wilcox et al. anticipate the method of claim 1.

The following is in regard to Claim 3. As shown above, Wilcox et al. disclose a digital ink indexing and classification method that conforms to the method of claim 1. In determining the curvature features of the digital ink strokes, Wilcox et al. determine the second derivative of the tangent angle (Wilcox et al. column 5, lines 28-25). Naturally, this value is calculated at discrete intervals along the stroke curve (Wilcox et al. column 5, lines 28-29). In this way, the second derivative of the tangent angle is analogous to the tangent histogram of the Applicant's claimed invention. This should be clear from the Applicant's description of the tangent histogram found on pages 24-25 of the Applicant's disclosure. Taking this into account it should be clear that the digital ink indexing and classification method of Wilcox et al. sufficiently

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conforms to the method proposed by the Applicant in claim 3. Therefore, the teachings of Wilcox et al. anticipate the method of claim 3.

The following is in regard to Claim 4. As shown above, Wilcox et al. disclose a digital ink indexing and classification method that conforms to the method of claim 3. The second derivative of the tangent angle ($\delta^2\theta_n$) indicates the curvature of the stroke. Naturally, this value is calculated at discrete intervals along the stroke curve (Wilcox et al. column 5, lines 28-29). In this manner, the curvature features of a stroke comprise the discreet curvature of the stroke. Therefore, the teachings of Wilcox et al. anticipate the method of claim 4.

The following is in regard to Claim 5. As shown above, Wilcox et al. disclose a digital ink indexing and classification method that conforms to the method of claim 3. The second derivative of the tangent angle ($\delta^2\theta_n$) indicates the curvature of the stroke. Naturally, this value is calculated at discrete intervals along the stroke curve (Wilcox et al. column 5, lines 28-29). In this manner, the curvature features of a stroke comprise the discreet curvature of the stroke. Therefore, the teachings of Wilcox et al. anticipate the method of claim 5.

8. Claims 6-7, 12-16, and 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Cass et al. (U.S. Patent 6,304,674).

The following is in regard to Claim 6. Cass et al. disclose a method of digital ink recognition. The method includes the following steps:

- (6.a.) Accessing a digital ink file (e.g. the *gesture source* - Cass et al. column 3, lines 36-37) having at least one stroke therein.

- (6.b.) Extracting curvature features of each of the strokes for each class. See, for example, Cass et al. column 4, lines 3-8 and Fig. 2.
- (6.c.) Based upon the curvature features, determining whether the stroke is text (e.g. letters). See Cass et al. column 3, lines 45-50, in conjunction with column 4, lines 3-8.

It has thus been shown that the digital ink recognition method of Cass et al. sufficiently conforms to the method proposed by the Applicant in claim 6. Therefore, the teachings of Cass et al. anticipate the method of claim 6.

The following is in regard to Claim 7. As shown above, Cass et al. disclose a method of digital ink recognition that conforms to the method of claim 6. Furthermore, in the method of Cass et al. recognition (i.e. determining whether the stroke is text, etc.) comprises evaluating the stroke with a trainable classifier known as a Hidden Markov Model (HMM). See, for example, Cass et al. column 4, lines 9-11. In this way, the digital ink recognition method of Cass et al. sufficiently conforms to the method proposed by the Applicant in claim 7. Therefore, the teachings of Cass et al. anticipate the method of claim 7.

The following is in regard to Claim 12. As shown above, Cass et al. disclose a method of digital ink recognition that conforms to the method of claim 6. The reader will note the similarity of the set of curvature features derived by Wilcox et al. with those (Cass et al. Fig. 2 and column 4, lines 3-8) of Cass et al. (they are identical). Therefore, taking into account the discussion above with regard to claim 4, for example, it should be clear that, in the method of digital ink recognition, the curvature features comprise the discreet curvature of the stroke. In this way, the

digital ink recognition method of Cass et al. sufficiently conforms to the method proposed by the Applicant in claim 12. Therefore, the teachings of Cass et al. anticipate the method of claim 12.

The following is in regard to Claim 13. As shown above, Cass et al. disclose a method of digital ink recognition that conforms to the method of claim 12. In a manner identical to Wilcox et al., Cass et al. determine the second derivative ($\delta^2\theta_n$) of the tangent angle at discrete intervals along the stroke (Cass et al. Fig. 2 and column 4, lines 3-8). Again, $\delta^2\theta_n$ is analogous to the tangent histogram described on pages 24-25 of the Applicant's disclosure. In this way, the digital ink recognition method of Cass et al. sufficiently conforms to the method proposed by the Applicant in claim 13. Therefore, the teachings of Cass et al. anticipate the method of claim 13.

The following is in regard to Claim 14. As shown above, Cass et al. disclose a method of digital ink recognition that conforms to the method of claim 6. In a manner identical to Wilcox et al., Cass et al. determine the second derivative ($\delta^2\theta_n$) of the tangent angle at discrete intervals along the stroke. Again, $\delta^2\theta_n$ is analogous to the tangent histogram described on pages 24-25 of the Applicant's disclosure. In this way, the digital ink recognition method of Cass et al. sufficiently conforms to the method proposed by the Applicant in claim 14. Therefore, the teachings of Cass et al. anticipate the method of claim 14.

The following is in regard to Claim 15. Cass et al. disclose a system of digital ink recognition. The system includes the following steps:

- (15.a.) A first data field comprising data representing information regarding a plurality of classes of digital ink strokes. For example, gesture classes, such as gesture class 800 depicted in Cass et al. Fig. 8, represent such data

fields.

- (15.b.) A second data field comprising trained information regarding curvature features of each of the digital ink strokes. The HMMs consist of various parameters (e.g. A, β_n , and π – Cass et al. column 4, lines 34-39) that are adjusted during a training process. See Cass et al. column 5, lines 2-9 and Figs. 4 and 6. Thus, the HMM(s) (as defined by the aforementioned parameters) associated with the given gestures can be taken to represent a second data field comprising trained information regarding curvature features of each of the digital ink strokes.

It has thus been shown that the digital ink recognition system of Cass et al. sufficiently conforms to the system proposed by the Applicant in claim 15. Therefore, the teachings of Cass et al. anticipate the system of claim 15.

The following is in regard to Claim 16. As shown above, Cass et al. disclose a system of digital ink recognition that conforms to the system of claim 15. As stated earlier, the HMM is a trainable classifier. Therefore, given the discussion above, the digital ink recognition system of Cass et al. sufficiently conforms to the system proposed by the Applicant in claim 16. As a result, the teachings of Cass et al. anticipate the system of claim 16.

The following is in regard to Claim 18-20. As shown above, Cass et al. disclose a system of digital ink recognition that conforms to the system of claim 15. Following from the arguments presented above, with regard to claims 12 and 13, it should be clear that the digital ink recognition system of Cass et al. uses curvature features comprising the discreet curvature of the stroke (Cass et al. Fig. 2 and column 4, lines 3-8) and a second histogram of the tangent angle

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($\delta^2\theta_n$), which, as mentioned several times above, is analogous to the tangent histogram of the Applicant's description. Therefore, given the discussion above, the digital ink recognition system of Cass et al. sufficiently conforms to the systems proposed by the Applicant in claims 18-20. As a result, the teachings of Cass et al. anticipate the systems of claim 18-20.

9. Claims 21-24, 26, and 28-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Altman et al. (U.S. Patent 5,517,578).

The following is in regard to Claim 21. Altman et al. disclose a method of grouping and manipulating digital ink. The method includes the following steps:

(21.a.) Accessing a digital ink file having a plurality of strokes therein. See, for example, Altman et al. column 3, lines 60-61 and column 5, lines 10-20.

Determining a class for each of the plurality of strokes (figure 2B: stroke is classified as drawing or text).

(21.b.) Grouping some of the strokes based upon local characteristics of the strokes to form grouped strokes. See Altman et al. Figs. 3 and, particularly, 4A-4B. Local characteristics used in the grouping include spatial characteristics of the strokes. See steps 75 and 79 of Altman et al.

Fig. 4B.

It has thus been shown that Altman et al.'s method of grouping and manipulating digital ink sufficiently conforms to the method proposed by the Applicant in claim 21. Therefore, the teachings of Altman et al. anticipate the method of claim 21.

The following is in regard to Claim 22. As shown above, Altman et al. disclose a method of grouping and manipulating digital ink that conforms to the method of claim 21. As discussed above relative to step (21.b), local characteristics upon which the stroke grouping is based can include spatial characteristics of the strokes. Therefore, Altman et al.'s method of grouping and manipulating digital ink sufficiently conforms to the method proposed by the Applicant in claim 22.

The following is in regard to Claim 23. As shown above, Altman et al. disclose a method of grouping and manipulating digital ink that conforms to the method of claim 22. In the method of Altman et al., the distance between strokes is compared against a threshold distance (e.g. 40/64 of a line height) when forming the *chained groups* (Altman et al. column 6, lines 53-57). See Altman et al. column 7, lines 6-10. This sufficiently addresses the limitations of claim 23. Note that a similar case can be made for the grouping discussed in Altman et al. column 11, lines 29-41. Therefore, the teachings of Altman et al. anticipate the method of claim 23.

The following is in regard to Claim 24. As shown above, Altman et al. disclose a method of grouping and manipulating digital ink that conforms to the method of claim 22. In the method of Altman et al., the grouping of the strokes is also based on the relative heights of the strokes. See, for example, Altman et al. column 6, lines 2-15. Therefore, Altman et al.'s method of grouping and manipulating digital ink sufficiently conforms to the method proposed by the Applicant in claim 24. In this way, the teachings of Altman et al. anticipate the method of claim 24.

The following is in regard to Claim 26. As shown above, Altman et al. disclose a method of grouping and manipulating digital ink that conforms to the method of claim 21. In the method

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of Altman et al., the grouping of the strokes is also based on the relative heights of the strokes. See, for example, Altman et al. column 6, lines 2-15. Therefore, Altman et al.'s method of grouping and manipulating digital ink sufficiently conforms to the method proposed by the Applicant in claim 26. In this way, the teachings of Altman et al. anticipate the method of claim 26.

The following is in regard to Claim 29. As shown above, Altman et al. disclose a method of grouping and manipulating digital ink that conforms to the method of claim 21. Altman et al. further group strokes according to the characteristics of other strokes. For example, Altman et al. assume that if a stroke of a particular class (e.g. drawing or text) has already been drawn in a region, the strokes in that region are likely to be of the same class (Altman et al. column 5, lines 41-61). In this way, Altman et al.'s method of grouping and manipulating digital ink sufficiently conforms to the method proposed by the Applicant in claim 29. Therefore, the teachings of Altman et al. anticipate the method of claim 29.

The following is in regard to Claim 30. As shown above, Altman et al. disclose a method of grouping and manipulating digital ink that conforms to the method of claim 29. Other characteristics that determine the grouping of strokes, in Altman et al.'s method, include the height of a stroke. The method determines whether this height is within some normalized height (e.g. two line heights). Such strokes are considered writing strokes (Altman et al. column 5, lines 59-67 to column 6, lines 16). That is, the grouping of strokes is based upon a normalized height of at least some of the plurality of strokes. In addition, this grouping also involves weighting strokes "by multiplying the top coordinate of each stroke by 2, adding the bottom coordinate and then dividing the total by three [(2×top+bottom)/3]. All the strokes in the chained group are then

associated with the line in which their average weighted vertical center lies" (Altman, et al. column 7, lines 17-30). That is, the height of the strokes is normalized during the chain grouping of Altman et al.'s method. In this either case, Altman et al.'s method of grouping and manipulating digital ink sufficiently conforms to the method proposed by the Applicant in claim 30. Therefore, the teachings of Altman et al. anticipate the method of claim 30.

The following is in regard to Claim 31. As shown above, Altman et al. disclose a method of grouping and manipulating digital ink that conforms to the method of claim 29. The method of Altman et al. further includes:

(31.a.) Classifying some of the plurality of strokes as text strokes. See Altman et al.

column 5, lines 41-61. Notice that method of Altman et al. makes the distinction between drawing strokes and writing (text) strokes. See Altman et al. Fig. 2A, step 44 and Fig. 2B, step 54.

(31.b.) Grouping some of the strokes based upon characteristics of the plurality of

strokes comprises grouping some of the strokes based upon a normalized height of the text strokes. This was addressed above with respect to claim 30.

Altman et al.'s method of grouping and manipulating digital ink thus conforms sufficiently to the method proposed by the Applicant in claim 31. In this way, the teachings of Altman et al. anticipate the method of claim 31.

The following is in regard to Claim 32. As shown above, Altman et al. disclose a method of grouping and manipulating digital ink that conforms to the method of claim 29. Grouping according to the characteristics of other strokes is also done according to a *center point overlap*

method (Altman et al. column 8, lines 23-25), which groups a current stroke with other strokes when the center point of the current stroke is within a threshold distance of the center points of other strokes (Altman et al. column 8, lines 39-44). In this way, Altman et al.'s method of grouping and manipulating digital ink sufficiently conforms to the method 32. Therefore, the teachings of Altman et al. anticipate the method of claim 32.

The following is in regard to Claim 33. As shown above, Altman et al. disclose a method of grouping and manipulating digital ink that conforms to the method of claim 21. The method of Altman et al. further comprises:

- (33.a.) Classifying some of the plurality of strokes as text strokes. See Altman et al. column 5, lines 41-61. Notice that method of Altman et al. makes the distinction between drawing strokes and writing (text) strokes. See Altman et al. Fig. 2A, step 44 and Fig. 2B, step 54.
- (33.b.) Designating at least one of the stroke groups as a text stroke group based upon at least some of strokes in the stroke group being text. This was addressed previously with respect to claim 29. For example, strokes in a region already determined to contain writing (text) strokes are assumed to be text strokes (Altman et al. column 5, lines 41-61).

Therefore, Altman et al.'s method of grouping and manipulating digital ink sufficiently conforms to the method 33. The teachings of Altman et al. thus anticipate the method of claim 33.

The following is in regard to Claim 34. As shown above with respect to claim 21 and 29, Altman et al. disclose a method of grouping and manipulating digital ink, comprising the access

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of a digital ink file having a plurality of strokes therein, determining a class for each of the plurality of strokes (figure 2B: stroke is classified as drawing or text), and grouping some of the strokes based upon characteristics of the plurality of strokes. Therefore, with regard to claim 34, arguments made above, with respect to claims 21 and 29 are applicable. Taking into account the discussions above relating to these claims, it can be concluded that the teachings of Altman et al. anticipate the method of claim 34.

The following is in regard to Claim 35-38. These claims recite substantially the same limitations as claims 30-33, respectively. Therefore, with regard to claims 35-38, remarks analogous to those presented above with regard to claims 30-33 are respectively applicable. Taking into account the discussion above relating to these claims, it can be concluded that the teachings of Altman et al. anticipate the methods of claim 35-38.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Before proceeding, note that the Applicant's claims are directed to a computer readable medium having computer-executed instructions that implement some digital ink processing methodologies. It should be understood that it is these methodologies represent the inventive feature of the Applicant's claimed invention. Therefore, only these methodologies will be treated in the subsequent rejections.

11. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilcox et al., in view of Burges (“A Tutorial on Support Vector Machines for Pattern Recognition”, 1998).

The following is in regard to Claim 2. As shown above, Wilcox et al. disclose a digital ink indexing and classification method that conforms to the method of claim 1. Wilcox et al., however, fail to show or suggest using a Support Vector Machine (SVM) as the trainable classifier.

Burgess discusses, at great length, support vector machines and their applicability to pattern recognition. Burgess points out the applicability of SVMs to handwriting recognition and classification (Burges, page 121, last paragraph).

The teachings of Burges and Wilcox et al. are combinable because they are analogous art. Specifically, Burges’ teachings are directed toward the application of SVMs to pattern recognition, with handwriting recognition being one mentioned instance of such an application. Wilcox et al. discuss the application of a trainable classification scheme (which belongs to the field of pattern recognition) to handwritten digital ink. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the applicant’s claimed invention, to use an SVM, such as that which is described by Burges, in lieu of a DP hierarchical clustering algorithm, for the classification of strokes in the method of indexing and classifying digital ink proposed by Wilcox et al. One of the primary advantages of using SVMs over other methods is that SVM learning is independent of the dimensionality of the feature space. This, in turn, allows classification or recognition algorithm, employing SVMs, to accommodate very high

dimensional feature vectors, without succumbing to substantial performance degradation (Burges, page 147, section 5.1, paragraph 1). Using an SVM, as just discussed, in the method of Wilcox et al. would produce a method that adequately satisfies the limitations of claim 2.

12. Claims 8-11 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cass et al., in view of Burges.

The following is in regard to Claim 8. As shown above, Cass et al. disclose a method of digital ink recognition that conforms to the method of claim 6. Cass et al., however, fail to show or suggest using a Support Vector Machine (SVM) as the trainable classifier.

Burgess discusses, at great length, support vector machines and their applicability to pattern recognition. Burgess points out the applicability of SVMs to handwriting recognition and classification (Burges, page 121, last paragraph).

The teachings of Burges and Cass et al. are combinable because they are analogous art. Specifically, Burges' teachings are directed toward the application of SVMs to pattern recognition, with handwriting recognition being one mentioned instance of an application. Cass et al. discuss the application of a trainable classification scheme (namely, HMMs) to handwritten digital ink. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the applicant's claimed invention, to use an SVM, such as that which is described by Burges, in lieu of or in addition to HMMs, for the classification of strokes in the method of digital ink recognition proposed by Cass et al. One of the primary advantages of using SVMs over other methods is that SVM learning is independent of the dimensionality of the feature

space. This, in turn, allows classification or recognition algorithms, employing SVMs, to accommodate very high dimensional feature vectors, without succumbing to substantial performance degradation (Burges, page 147, section 5.1, paragraph 1). On the other hand, combining an SVM with an HMM, such as that of Cass et al., would preserve the support for high dimensionality provided by an SVM, while accounting for the temporal structure of the digital ink strokes using an HMM. Using an SVM, as just discussed, in the method of Cass et al. would produce a method that adequately satisfies the limitations of claim 8.

The following is in regard to Claim 9-11. As shown above, Cass et al. disclose a method of digital ink recognition that conforms to the method of claim 8. The bases for the rejections of claims 9-11 follow, respectively, from the discussions above with regard to claims 12-14, in conjunction with the discussion above relating to claim 8.

The following is in regard to Claim 17. As shown above, Cass et al. disclose a system of digital ink recognition that conforms to the system of claim 15. It should be clear from that discussion and the preceding discussion with regard to claim 8, that the teachings of Cass et al. and Burges can be combined to address the limitations of claim 17. For reasons that are analogous to those presented above with respect to claim 8, such a combination would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the Applicant's claimed invention.

13. Claims 25, and 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Altman et al., in view of Altman et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0064308A1). In order to distinguish these references by name, these references will be referred to, henceforth, as Altman 1996 and Altman 2002, respectively.

The following is in regard to Claim 25. As shown above, Altman 1996 discusses a method of grouping and manipulating digital ink that conforms to the method of claim 24. Altman 1996, however, does not show grouping according to the local characteristics of the grouped strokes comprising grouping some of the strokes based upon a relative aspect ratio of the strokes.

Altman 2002 essentially proposes an extension of the method proposed in Altman 1996. In the method of Altman 2002, the grouping of certain strokes is based on local characteristics that include the relative aspect ratio of the strokes. See, Altman 2002 column 18, lines 14-24 of paragraph [0130].

The teachings Altman 1996 and Altman 2002 are clearly combinable, as they teach essentially the same underlying system and method of grouping and manipulating digital ink. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the applicant's claimed invention, to use the relative aspect ratio to group certain strokes. According to Altman 2002 (Altman 2002, column 18, sentence 1 of paragraph [0129]), the motivation to do so would have been to account for certain strokes, such as those corresponding to dashes and/or bullets, during the grouping of strokes. Incorporating this aspect of Altman 2002's method into the method of Altman 1996, would yield a method that conforms to that which is put forth by the Applicant in claim 25.

The following is in regard to Claims 27-28. Taking into account the previous discussion relating to claim 25 and the discussions above relating to claims 26 and 21, respectively, it

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should be clear that combining the teachings of Altman 2002 and Altman 1996, in the manner just described, results in a method that conforms substantially to that of claims 27 and 28.

Conclusion

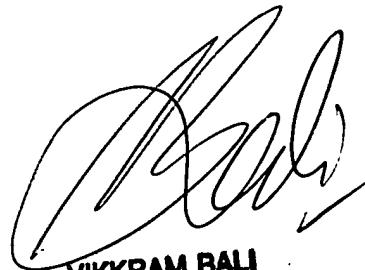
14. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Colin M. LaRose whose telephone number is (571) 272-7423. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's acting supervisor, Bhavesh Mehta, can be reached on (571) 272-7453. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the TC 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

CML
Group Art Unit 2627
3 January 2006



VIKKRAM BALI
PRIMARY EXAMINER